The Alta Vela Case in the House.

Response of the Managers to Mr. Brooks' Resolutions.

Stirring Debate and Threatening Personalities.

Preparations of the Republicans for the Chicago Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1868. Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey. Chair-san of the National Republican Executive Comnittee, is again in this city on business connected the Chicago Convention, on the 20th This evening Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, Attor-General Roberson, of the same State, a number of other gentlemen met at the r's rooms and held a general talk over the pects. A circular is now being prepared to be different States requesting them to prepare lists of Chicago. This gentleman expects to leave for that city about ten days before the date designated for the

Prospective Trouble for Old Ben Wade. It is believed that if the President be removed his et will refuse to quit, on the ground that the acting President, not being constitutional President no right to remove them. This is considered one of the most important points involved in the controversy now going on, and if carried out will leave e practically destitute of patronage.

The Leuisiann Election—The State Gone Den ocratic-Charges of Fraud by the Radicals. Mr. Seeley, one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention, arrived here to-day. He states that ere is no doubt that the State Senate has gone cratic, but the Governor and the lower house of the Legislature are republican. A plan is in ope ion, it is said, among the Louisiana radicals to estroy the democratic majority in the Senate by charging election frauds upon enough of the parish tain an order for holding new elections, and thus secure a radical majority in the Senate. General chanan could not be prevailed upon to issue the and the business of Mr. Seeley here, it is asserted, is to get the authority to hold new elections from Congress or General Grant.

Receipts from Customs. The receipts from customs at the five principal ports of the United States from April 20 to 25th, in-

The Cabinet Meeting. At the Cabinet meeting to-day there were present the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster General and Adjutant General Thomas. Nothing beyond the ordinary department routin matters was considered. The Public Debt Statement.

The public debt statement which will be ready for publication about the 5th inst., will present even a better financial exhibit than has been expected. It is thought that the whole debt will be reduced about \$19,000,000. This reduc tion will be principally shown in the debi bearing currency interest, while that bearing coin will be slightly increased as government has been purchasing fully in five-twenties. The eash on hand in the treasury will not be materially attered from the figures given last month, but som increase in coin on hand will be found. This gratify ing result is owing to comparatively small expen ditures by the government and the large returns from customs and internal revenue.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1868 After prayer by the Chaplain the SPEAKER said the entieman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had given otice that he would to-day renew his resolution ve to the Impeachment Managers and the Alta Vela affair; therefore business will be transacted on the return of the members from the Senate this afternoon, and gentlemen desiring to refer bills will The members then accompanied the Managers

the bar of the Senate.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

When the members returned to the House the Sen-

when the members returned to the House the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill were considered, some of which were concurred in and others left for fature settlement by the two houses.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEWARK BAY.

Mr. HALSEY, (rep.) of N. J., presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, N. J., asking Congress to make an appropriation to remove obstructions to maxigation in Newark Bay and at the mouth of the Passale river, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE ALTA VELA AFFAIR AND THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

Mr. Brooks. (dem.) of N. Y., said he regretted to see that the vole taken on his proposition yesterday was altogether one of a party character; from this he had drawn an inference that there was an objection to his resolution concerning the Alta Vela affair. He now designed to resubmit the preamble and in lieu of the resolution submit the following:—

Resolved, That a select connection be appointed to investigate all the fact. It his case, and that said committee be directed to make the carriest possible report to this House, with such recommendations as the Latis was rant.

The Spraken ruled that this was a question of

The SPEAKER ruled that this was a question of privilege, subject to the rule whether the House would consider it. If no objection should be made he would amounce that the resolution was now before the House.

Mr. WASKELINE, (rep.) of III., moved the following as a substitute for the resolution:—

as a substitute for the resolution:—
Resolved, That consent is given to the Managers and any other assemblers of the Home to the heard on my question of personal explanation connected with the trial of the Impach-

other numbers of the Home to be beard on any question of ment of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Washuwanse explained that the majority voted against the resolution of the gentieman yesterday not because of mostility to it, but for the reason that the Managers were not present.

Mr. Bucors explained that he was told that two or three of the Managers were then present. This resolution did not exclude the Managers from making any explanation at this time. The reason which had induced him to offer the resolution was set forth in the preamble Mr. Washerine said that according to Parliamentary usage the gentleman who introduced a resolution of such a character as this was appointed the chairman. He wasted to know whether the greatheman by his remarks wanted to forestall the case.

Mr. Brooks only wished to state the case and give the Managers an opportunity to reply. He was about to read the letter of the 9th of Marth, haid before the President on that day, addressed to Colonel Shafer, counsel in the Alia Vela case, by F. E. Builer, the opinion being concurred in by John A. Logae and General Garield, subsequently an exact copy of this letter, with the same date, was tast before the President on the case, and this was concurred in by Thaddeus Stevens, John A. Bingham and others. Thus four of the Impeachment Managers endorsed the contents of the paper, Mr. Burder, rep. of Mass. Inquired whether the letters thus signed were addressed to the President?

Mr. Budger replied that the letters addressed by

Mr. Budger replied that the letters addressed by Mr. Budger replied that the letters addressed by Mr. Budger replied that the letters addressed by Mr. Budger to his friend, Colonel Schaffer, were laid before the President by anather of the counsel, Chauncey F. Black, and another copy, with the additional signatures of the 10th of March. Mr. Black, in his letter to the President, said be had heretofore sent him a letter from Messra. Butler, Logan and Gardeld, and he now forwarded to him a copy of the same letter, signed by Thaddens Stevens, John H. Bingham and others. Thus letters had reached the President signed by four of the Managers after the articles of impeachment were forwarded and the President summoned for appearance before the Senale. Without intending an attack on the Managers or connecting them with a corrupt transaction, he had felt it to be his duty as a member of the House to say that nothing could have been more improper as to time, place and person as the laying of those letters before the President, impeached before a high tributhal, for they were calculated to operate on his mind either by intimidation or persuasion, or perhaps some stronger word might be used, calculated to induce or control or threaten to control his action in the matter of the Alta Vela calm. The claim is large, involving a million of dolars, some say two or three millions.

Mr. Haandel, (rep.) of Ill., desired a lettle information. Perhaps the inquiry would create a smile at his expense. Where was the gist of the olderer of the Alta Vela candidated to be a few days ago they passed a law protective naturalized citizens abroad. He could not see that the possession of the Island would be and anybody but the government. If it was of value to the government, how could it be made profit.

able to individuals by advising the government to saize it?

Mr. Brooks replied that it was not a claim on the part of the government, but by private individuals. The claim involved a very large amount of money, in which the citizens of Maryland were interested. The act of August, 1856, for the protection of discoverers of guano islands left it optional with the government to abandon them at any time after the guano was removed. Without wishing to involve the Managers, it was his desire that the House should maintain its honor free from suspicion. It had undertaken to arraign the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, and in this arraignment it was tha duty of the Managers at the House to stand before the Senate with clean hands and without suspicion to influence the President. The Managers entrusted with this important duty should have an opportunity to explain the reasons which induced them to endorse the claim.

Mr. Highy (rep.), of Cal., did not know why any member could not express an opinion in respectful language. It was sheer nonsense to say that the Managers could not express an opinion in respectful language. It was sheer nonsense to say that the Managers could not express that right.

Mr. Brooks replied, saying that he should like to know why it was that af the one hundred and fifty republican members of this House four of them, and the Managers, were selected to sign a letter to be laid before the President? He did not say the Managers knew this letter was to be laid before the President; but it was laid before him by one of the counsel in the Alta Vela case.

Mr. Highy inquired whether this letter was laid before the President at the instance of the Managers?

Mr. Brooks replied that was what they wanted to WASHINGTON, able to individuals by advising the government sedize it?

Sedize it?

BROOKS replied that it was not a claim on

before the President at the Instance of the Managers?

Mr. Brooks replied that was what they wanted to find out. He did not know what would be the course of the majority of this House; but he would tell them that the people would not look upon the subject in a local view, but will see that the letter was laid before the President and they would judge of the motives.

Mr. Highy said it appeared from the gentleman's own statement that the letter was laid before the President by Chauncey F. Black. (Laughter on the republican side.)

Mr. Brooks said the inference was that the letter was written for the purpose of being laid before the President. In all history of impeachment, in this or any other country, there never had before been an exhibition of this kind, and hence he pronounced it extraordinary.

xtraordinary. Mr. Marshall, (dem.) of Ill., wished to make a

brief statement.
Mr. Washaurse, of Ills, raised the question that the gentlemon from New York could not yield the floor to his colleague.
The SPEAKER said the gentleman had a right to

Mr MARSHALL said the gentleman from California (Mr. Higby) and others seemed to indicate and take (Mr. Higby) and others seemed to indicate and take (Colonda Ellat it should be borne in mind that no Sane man acts without a motive. Colonel Shaffer was the leading counsel of citizens of Baltimore. He had no power to control the action of the governman acts without a motive. Colonel Shaffer was the leading counsel of citizens of Baltimore. He had no power to control the action of the government of influence the mind of Colonel Schaffer. Three was not a sane man in the country who would come to such a conclusion. The President, under the peculiar circumstances. He thought is of the strike the public sense that the signing of such a letter to be sent to the President after the articles of impeachment were passed, was highly improper and constrable, and ought to be condemned by the House. He thought is the such a letter to be sent to the President after the articles of impeachment were passed, was highly improper and constrable, and ought to be condemned by the House. He man thought the letter was not intended to operate on the mind of the President; the letter bore evidence on its face its purpose and object. The gentleman should recollect the concluding works and the most forcible manner consistent with the power and the state of the stand in the most forcible manner consistent with the power and the stand of the president of the conclusion that the stand of the president of the conclusion that the stand of the president of the conclusion that the stand of the president of the conclusion that the stand was a secretain and report the facts as to whether the Managers seted honorably and uprightly. The flouse of was written to influence the President, the distribution sked for an inquiry to ascertain the rush on a subject in which the country was interested, and in which the damagers were personally interested.

Mr. Hoods explained in answer to the question to show that such was the fact.

Mr. Hoods were the flouse th

Great God, what a spot! In summer cold, in winter hot! Great God, what a wonder! General Jackson! Hades! and thunder! What was the cause? General Butler wrote a letter to Colonel Shaffer, of Illinois—an old acquaintance of mine—a gentleman, too, who thought the government should exercise authority over the island of Alia Vela, and should protect our citizens there. He (Mr. Logan) concurred in this opinion by siming the paper, and he would do the same thing to-day. He did not sign the paper for the President. He did not expect the President would ever see it. The first he knew of its publicity was the publication of it in the New York Heraldo. He (Mr. Logan) signed that letter, giving a more opinion as to the duty of the government. The gentleman said the claim is for \$1,000,000. This was not true, and the gentleman knew it.

new it, Mr. Eldlings—I object to the words and demand Mr. EDUDGE—I object to the words and deliberation that they be taken down.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Wisconsin makes the point that

Mr. LOGIAN—I withdraw them, and say he ought to

know it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE-I insist that the words be taken

down.

Mr. Logan-Very well.

The words were taken down and read by the clerk.
The SPEAKER-The Chair rules that the words are

The Speaker-The Chair rules that the words are unparliamentary.

Mr. Logan made some further remarks, repeating that the Managers merely gave their opinion as to the rights of this government to protect its ettizens in taking guano from Alta Vela. The gentleman from New York said they would have to vote on it when he made the statement he knew it was not in the said of the statement of the said of the statement he knew it was not in the said of t

an opinion as a lawyer. In further explanation he said that Chauncy F. Black sent the letter to the President without the knowledge of his father or any body clae. The President told his father over and over again that he would make the order and Channeey F. Black went to the President without his knowledge. The President acted as he had always acted. Mr. Black suggested that he could get the names of Members of Congress in order to authorize the President to do this thing; and when, said Mr. Logan to Mr. Brooks, he got the names, the President put you forward as a catspaw. It was signed by some of the Managers without knowing it was to be used in this way and as a pretence that the Managers had sought to influence him; and there is the trick of your President, or you are the catspaw of the President.

Mr. Ross, (dem.) of Ill., in the course of his interruptions, said something about his colleague prosecuting the President, to which Mr. Logar replied:—Such a remark could only emanate from a base heart; but he withdrew the offensive words on the Speaker's informing him that such language was unpartiamentary.

Mr. Logan concluded by saying that the investiga-

arliamentary.

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speaker's informing him that such language was unparliamentary.

Mr. Logan concluded by saying that the investigation was sought for base party purposes.

Mr. Butler made an explanation as to his signing the paper in question. He briefly gianced at the history of the Island of Alta Vela, and stated that it had been discovered by two Americans, who, the possession of it having been given to a New York company, came to our government asking its protection. He had said on consultation that a ship should be sent thitier to prevent the guano from being carried of till the question was settled in court. This was what he told the Attorney General, in whose office the question was dicussed in his presence. When his friend Colonel Shaffer, the friend of Mr. Lincoln, asked him for his opinion, he gave it, in order that that gentleman, as Colonel Sander desired, might might dispose of his interest. If it was understood, the Colonel said, that the government would interfere, will you give me your opinion as a lawyor? I said, won't you sit down and write it. He wrote it on a little bit of paper, there it is. I said that won't do quite. I then took the piece of paper and scratched out some of the words. I directed it to be copied and signed it, with no expectation that the President would be ultimately because I knew he would never be still until he was impeached. [Laughter]. Until I saw the letter in the New York Herald nobody spoke to me about it. It was not a letter at all but a legal opinion, and it is a pretty good opinion in my opinion still. Mr. Butler said in the course of his remarks that he had very frequently refused to give opinions or undertage law sults, when he had personal differences with one of the parties, Perhaps he could give an instance interesting to the gentleman from New York. Some time ago there was a case when one Clarke sued a fellow by the name of Brooks for part ownership in the New

would prefer taking the issue with Judge Black in the impeachment case rather than with a pseudo republican who had been employed for that purpose. He repeated that he would rather have Judge Black than any man who had stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.

Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House to show that the circumstances under which the names to that paper were signed cast a suspicion over the proceedings.

ings.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., alluding to a remark of Mr. Eldridge, said as to a suspicion that Judge Black was in a conspiracy with somebody, Judge Black was a man of the highest integrity; have a man of the highest integrity; have a man of the highest measurements.

Judge Black was a man of the highest integrity; a conspiracy with anybody was impossible with Judge Black, and especially with the gentleman from Massachusetts. The idea was impossible.

Mr. Elderder, resuming, said he did not enter into the quesidon at all. He only remarked it was a singular coincidence that Judge Black withdrew as he did at the time from being counsel for the President. He then replied to Mr. Logan, arguing that the facts attending the signing of the letter were enough to excite suspicion in the minds of honestmen.

dent. He then replied to Mr. Logan, arguing that the facts attending the signing of the letter were enough to excite suspicion in the minds of honestmen.

Mr. Logan asked the gentleman to give way, but Mr. Eldbridge refused to yield the floor, saying the member can't be a gentleman and treat his political opponent with politicals and civility.

Mr. Logan—You can't expect anything else from a blackguard, and I don't take that back.

Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio (Mr. Eldridge yielding the floor), gave a circumstantial account how the signatures were procured in the House, Mr. Stevens saying Seward acted like a scoundrel in the Alta Veia case; and he caused to be read a letter from Judge Block, dated New York, April 28, explaining his councetion with the case and how he came to decline acting as counsel for the President. He says his retirement was not frompted by anybody. He felt bimself forced morally to retire. The story that he gave the President his choice between his services and the adjustment of the Alta Veia case is all false. He only asked the President to do an act of justice. When he found out Seward's policy then his legal duty was at an end, &c.

Mr. Eldridge concluded his remarks.

Mr. Brooks said he never entered into discussions with such men as Butler and Logan.

Mr. Butler. When I was in the service of the

Mr. Brooks said the never entered into discussions with such men as Buttler and Logan.

Mr. Butler—When I was in the service of the country did you not accuse me of being a gold robber?

Mr. Brooks replied that it was substantially established in the courts of New York. The gentleman lished in the courts of New York. The gentleman had bursted him with fire and tury. The honorable gentleman would never forgive him, because he was the means of extorting from him through the Treasury Department the \$60,000 in gold which had been taken from certain citizens in New Orleans. But the amount was returned in legal tender notes. As a member of Congress he had a right to comment on his acts in New Orleans, One morning he sent an aide-de-camp to him (Mr. Brooks) with a letter threatening him unless a retraction was inade, and because he called the attention of the House to this chroumstance, the gentleman has pursued him with a volley of abuse and vituperative language which he could not describe, but which was fitter for Billingstate and Newgate than for Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER called the gentleman to order? It is one of the gates of the city of London.

The SPEAKER said the remark was not Parliamentary.

Mr. BROOKS in further reply, said no matter what

It is one of the gates of the city of London.

The Spraker said the remark was not Parliamentary.

Mr. Brooks, in further reply, said no matter what his lawsuits were his case had been settled satisfactorily. He should not allude to the gentleman's history in Massachusetts or elsewhere. His record was before his own people and countrymen, and his constituents sent him here by a majority of thousands. The most religions, educated, intelligent and wealthy citizens of New York had indorsed him again and again. He might enter into the history of the gentleman from Massachusetts and speak of his exploits at Big Bethel and For Isher, and of the "beauty and booty?" of New Orleans—especially of the booty.

The Spraker reminded the gentleman that this had no connection with Aita Veis.

Mr. Brooks, resunaing, said he had no remedy against the gentleman for personal assaults. The gentleman was not amenable to the laws of debate or courtesy, but if he were called upon to give an oplinon in connection with him he would say that a certain honorable gentleman has returned to Massachusetts with the key of Richmond in his pockets. He was attached by a common bricklayer for insulting his wife, and soundly thrashed.

Mr. Washeleng, of Ill., moved that the resolution be laid on the hable, and this was agreed to. Yeas, 70; nays, 28. This question was decided by a party vote; the only republicans voting with the democratis in the majority being Managers Butler and Wilson and Mr. Moorehead.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of George W. Cole for the Murder I. Harris Hiscock at Albany-The Testimony Concluded.

The court met at ten o'clock and resumed the ex-mination of Dr. James E. Pomfret, Surgeon General of the State of New York, who was on the stand when the court adjourned last evening. This is the first witness introduced by the prosecution to rebut the medical evidence of the defence on the question

of insanity. Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, of the Albany Medical College, was next examined. Mr. Tremain, for the prosecu-tion, read to the witness the same lengthy question which was propounded to the last witness, embracing a description of the physical and mental condition of General Cole from the time he received his injuries until the homicide and asked als opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner. Wirness g ave it as his opinion that he was not insane. Mr. Tremain then read the question propounded by Mr. Brady to the different medical gentlemen who appeared for the defence and on which they gave their opinion that the prisoner was insane, and asked what was his opinion as to the prisoner's condition of mind, to which the as to the prisoner's condition of mind, to which the witness answered that he did not think the causes enumerated sufficient to produce insanity. The examination of this witness was quite lengthy; he, in his testimony, giving a full explanation of the different phases of insanity and their causes, with the effects of injuries to the bowels and other internal organs on the brain.

Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer of the port of New York, was also examined, and gave it as his

nal organs on the brain.

Dr. John Swinburne, Health Officer of the port of New York, was also examined, and gave it as his opinion that the injuries enumerated as received by General Cole were not sufficient to produce insanity. He never knew of a case where physical injuries, except to the head, produced insanity; if a person were suffering from metancholia caused by such physical injuries as represented to be gustained by the pris-

The defence also rested their case and will commence to sum up this afternoon after the recess, limiting it by mutual consent to two counsel on each

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT. The Stock Brokers' Case. Before Judge Gilbert.

The case of Charles Fincke vs. Read & Chase, stock brokers, was resumed yesterday morning and con-siderable testimony taken. Mr. Merrit G. Read carried out the instructions of the plaintiff in regard carried out the instructions of the plannin in regard to the purchase and sale of stocks, and he had been highly satisfied with the transactions. Mr. Finoke was recalled and testified on the other hand that he gave them certain instructions in regard to the sale of some Fort Wayne, Adams and Rock Island stocks, which they failed to carry out, and he therefore sus-tained a loss of some \$20,000.

of some Fort Wayne, Adams and Rock Island stocks, which they failed to carry out, and he therefore sustained a loss of some \$20,000.

Judge Gilbert in his charge to the jury remarked that the case was one of considerable magnitude. He then adverted to the relationship of the plaintiff and defendants, and the business between them, which had been pleasant and prosperous until the summer of 1866. At that time the defendants had in their possession 100 shares of Phanix, 100 shares of Western Union and some of Adams stocks belonging to the plaintiff. These he claimed they hypothecated and used for their own purpose. If it was a custom among brokers to do so then they had a right to do it, but if Mr. Fincke had no knowledge of the existence of such a custom then he was not bound by it, and the defendants were liable. He said, however, that he never gave them any such authority. The plaintiff gave them instructions to sell these stocks when they could realize a profit of two per cent. This the defendants denied, and the point was whether these instructions had been given. It was shown by the plaintiff that these stocks did advance two per cent, and the departure from his instructions to sell rendered them liable: but if they could not carry out the instructions then there was no breach of contract. If they found a verdict for the plaintiff, the value of stocks left in the hands of the defendants by plaintiff—one hundred shares of Phoenix and one hundred shares of Western Union—would amount to \$12,650, and that would be the measure of damages. The addition of two per cent advance would give him \$13,95749.

The jury, after being out about an hour, returned into the court and said it was impossible for them to

he jury, after being out about an hour, returned into the court and said it was impossible for them to find a verdict as they could not reconcile the veracity of the winesses. They were further instructed by the Judge, when they again retired. At half-past six o'clock the court was adjourned, the judge sending word to the jury to bring in a sealed verdict this

A CHILD BURIED ALIVE IN A SAND BANK .- At even o'clock last evening some children were playing at the rear of a tenement building in Eric street near North Fourth, Jersey City, when a loose bank of sand caved in and buried under it a little boy two years old, son of a shoemaker named Thomas O'Neill. Three men set to work vigorously, and scarcely four minutes had elapsed when the earth to the depth of four feet was shovelled away and the head of the child appeared. When taken out he was almost completely suffocated and was quite insensible. By degrees, however, he regained consciousness, and is considered out of danger. near North Fourth, Jersey City, when a loose bank

A BREWERY BURNED DOWN AT NORTH BERGEN. bout half-past nine o'clock on Thursday night a fire proke out in the lager beer brewery of the New Jersey Beer Company, at North Bergen, and the building, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. As there is no fire apparatus in the neighborhood nothing could be saved. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$18,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUTH WITH 1,200.—On Tuesday last a lad about seventeen year old, in the employ of Mr. James R. Savre (not Marcus old, in the employ of Mr. James R. Sayre (not Marcus Sayre, as has been stated), a lumber dealer near the Centre street depot, Newark, was sent to the Newark Savings Bank to cash a check for \$1,200. He did so, but failed to return. After waiting in vain for a reasonable time Mr. Sayre, who is the youth's uncle, at once set inquiries on toot among the missing lad's playmates and acquaintances, but could not discover the remotest clue to his whereabouts. The matter has since been placed in the hands of cetective Brandt. As the absentee was considered most trustworthy, it is feared that he has been foully dealt with. A BRAKEMAN KULLED ONT HE MORRIS AND ESSEY

A BRAKEMAN KILLED ONT HE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.-On Thursday afternoon a brakeman named Snyder was run over and killed near Madison. It appears the train ran of the track, causing a serious smash-up, in the course of which Snyder was thrown from his post under the wheels, and mutilated shockingly. His remains were subsequently removed to Washington, Warren county, where the deceased resided. He leaves a family.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI TO-NIGHT .- This evening Ristori makes her rentrée at the French theatre after a long absence, during which success has marked her career, and some little sensation has imparted fresh life to the dramatic, political and clerical circles of Cuba. This evening a New York audience will have an opportunity of prenouncing a verdict upon the drama which the highest cierical functionary in Havana protested against as heterodox, and the highest political authority protected and patronized as strictly within the rules governing the orthodox and moral drama. The representative of her most Catholic Majesty of Spain endorsed "Sor Teresa," ane carried Ristori triumphantiy through the ordeal of Episcopal denunciation. People here will be anxious to see what gave offence to the now exiled dignitary of Havana.

The Bayeman Testimonial Benefit The population of the property of the control of the contro

THE BATEMAN TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.-The popular and efficient director of the sparkling Parisian Opera Bouffe in this city, Mr. H. L. Bateman, will be the recipient to-day of a grand testimonial benefit at the Academy of Music, tendered to him by a large the Academy of Music, tendered to him by a large number of our most prominent citizens. Mile, Tostee and all the original artists in "La Grande Duchesse" are to appear, and there will be a matinée as well as an evening performance. With "La Belle Hélene" in the morning, and the two first acts of "La Grande Duchesse" in the evening, followed by the drama of the "Old Guard," in which latter Mr. Bateman himself will appear in the heroic role of Haversack; it is but fair to presume that the house will be crowded upon both occasions.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night a fire was scovered in the furniture store of John R. Egleston, No. 1,164 Broadway, and, owing to the combustible No. 1,164 throadway, and, owing to the combustible nature of the material stored in the place, although the firemen were promptly at work the stock of furniture and material was damaged to the amount of \$5,000. The upper part of the house was occupied by Mrs. Eliza Stanley, whose household furniture was damaged to the extent of \$2,000, and the building liself was damaged about \$1,500. All parties are fully insured. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

ALLEGED BOLD ROBBERY.

Last evening two men, as is alleged, went into the office of William L. Garvey, at No. 275 Mulberry street, and asked if he had any apartments to let street, and asked if he had any apartments to let.
Mr. Garvey turned to look over his list, whereupon
the men grasped him, threw him down and rifted his
pockets of about \$512 in money and some papers.
The men then left, but Mr. Garvey followed them,
and near the junction of Prince and Marion streets
caused their arrest by officers Flunagan and Hildebrand, of the Fourtcenth precinct. On being taken
to the station one of the bravos proved to be William
Keily, better known as Australian Keily, the prize
fighter, and the other man named William McGinnis.
They will be brought to the Tombs this morning for
examination.

A well known bird and snake fancier named John trooks was bitten by a pet rattle snake that he was playing with on Thursday afternoon. He died some fiteen minutes afterwards.

President Johnson has pardoned John V. Kendall,

of Kent county, Md., recently convicted of fillicit distilling, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$4,500 and be imprisoned for one year.

Leonard Kimball, an old man seventy years old, residing in Patunck, Mass., lung himself on Wednesday morning. Family troubles was the cause.

day morning. Family troubles was the cause.

On Thursday last a young man named Isaac Mace, of Clifty, Ind., while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, caused by disappointment in love, shot and dangerously wounded his brother, Wyatt Mace, and afterwards made a violent assault upon Mr. and Mrs. Allen Biackford, his uncle and aunt. All of the parties are respectable. Isaac Mace is in prison, and his brother's recovery is doubtful.

During the past month the State debt of Ohio was reduced by the amount of \$30,614.

Thieves entered Trinity church, at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Thursday night, and stole carpeting valued at \$1,000. The depredators are still at large.

Seymour B. Fairman, senior proprietor and editor of the Elmira Daily Advertiser, died yesterday at Port Jeryls, of injuries received at the recent accident on the Eric Railway at Carr's Rock. The Waco (Texas) Examiner of the 28th ult. reports the killing of 8th persons in that county in one day.

SHIPPING NEWS.

mac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises...... 4 58 | Moon sets... morn 2 50 Sun sets...... 6 57 | High water..morn 4 30

Weather Along the Const. Boston.... New York ... Philadeiphia

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1868.

on & Co.

Ship Agriba Kideout, Reed, Boaton—A Cummings.

Ship Mariba Kideout, Reed, Boaton—A Cummings.

Bark B Murray, Jr. Wilson, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.

Bark La Nickeis, Ford, Sagua—R P Buck & Co.

Bark White Cloud, Freeman, Jacksonville—H W Loud &

o.
Schr F Newell, Fenimore, Philadelphia.
Schr Avail, Dibble, Providence—G N Stramban.
Schr Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport—G N Stramahan.
Schr N Bloomfield, Hobble, Stamford.
Schr Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Sloop Squirrel, Munson, Key West.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence—G N Stramahan.
Steamer Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia. ARRIVALS.

Steamship Steria (Br), Murphy, Liverpool April 14, via Boston, to E Cunard, Steamship Propontis (Br), Higginson, Liverpool, via Boston April 29, with mdse, to Tapscott, Bros & Co. Steamship United Kingdom Er), Donaldson, Glasgow April 13, and Moville 14th, with mdse and 147 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong westerly gales all the passage. Steamship Victor, Gates, Havans, 4 days 29 hours, with sugar and tobacco, to C H Mallory & Co. April 27, in the Straits of Florida, passed schr B Shaw, bound N. Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, Galveston April 20, via Key West 24th, with mdee and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Steamship Cleopatra, Fhillips, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 29th inst, 7 AM, 15 miles SSW of Frying Pan Shoals, signalized steamship Lodona, hence for Havana.

Steamship Jas S Green, Inman, Washington, DC, with disc, to Jas Hand. Bleamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mase, to J F Ames.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mase, to J F Ames.
Ship Surprise, Ranlett, Amoy, Feb 9 (81 days), with teas and matting, to A A Low & Bros. Passed Straits of Sunda Feb 31, and off the isle of France. Indian Ocean, experienced bad weather; passed Cape of Good Hope in 42 days, having one very heavy WNW gale on March 17; had very fine SE trades from the Cape to the Equator, crossing the line April 10, in 62 days, had moderate NE trades and fine weather until the last 3 days, very thick and no observations. Took a pilot from boat Josha Johnson, No 23, off Barnegat.
Ship Mary E Riggs (of Bath), Lowell, Callao, 129 days, with guano. Is bound to Dunkink (France), and put into this port for repairs, having on the 8th of March, off the Brazilian coast, atruck on a sunker wreek, causing her to leak baddy; in lut 46 S, lon 30 W, experienced a severe gate from NW to SW, in which carried away vards and lost salis; from int 40 S have had light NE and NNE winds. March 21, lut 16 49 S, lon 35 25, boarded ship Si James, hence for San Francisco, 48 days out, all well.

th mose to order. Care the southern pressure

near to Latassa & Co. Been 9 days N of Hatteras with trong NE winds.

Brig Wild Horse (Br., McCumber, Malaga, 51 days, with ruit, to JF Whitney & Co. Had some very beavy weather arried away truss of fore yard and aprung head of foremast. Brig Louisa (Er), Covell, Bermuda, 7 days, with produce, o Dungan McColl.

uit, to J & STearsall.

G R C (Br), Gates, Cornwallis, NS. 8 days, with proo Crandall, Umphray & Co.
Favorite (Br), Mills, Cornwallis, 8 days, with potatoes,

hr Lyra, Hollice, Franch & Wolf & Co. hr Vraic, Mason, Suvannah. 9 days, with lumber, to N L ready & Co. April 23, lat 33 20, lon 78 33, saw brig Pearl,

McCrasdy & Co. April 23, lat 33 20, lon 76 30, saw brig Pearl, steering S.
Schr Mary Augusta, Lord, Wilmington, NC, S. days, with lumier, to Bryan & Pease. Had NE gales all the passage.
Schr Albert Field, Pettit, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Malson Rogers, Rhinehart, Virginia.
Schr Malson Rogers, Rhinehart, Virginia.
Schr George Henry, Murray, Virginia.
Schr Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Ostrich, McCrasdy, Virginia.
Scha Laviola Bell, Bavils, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Ostroline, Daniels, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Gen Lyon, Higgina, Virginia.
Schr Gen Lyon, Higgina, Virginia.
Schr Albe Harding, Pearsail, Virginia.
Schr Albe Harding, Pearsail, Virginia.
Schr Middleton, Brewef, Virginia.
Schr Middleton, Brewef, Virginia.
Schr Middleton, Brewef, Virginia.

soft. Ododwin, Fisher, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr C Goodwin, Fisher, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Hare, Wright, New Haven for Elizabethport.
Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, Norwich for Philadelphia.
Schr Grac, Hutchina, Hridgeport.
Schr Hero, Hutchina, Hridgeport for Philadelphia.
Schr Hartan, Bacon, Chinton.
Schr W C Longstreet (new), Johnson, Fairbaven for Virdina.

ginia.
Schr Roschus, Hatfield, Stratford for Albany.
Schr Amelia, Flynn, Roslyn.
Schr Senator, Baltiwin, Roslyn.
Schr Senator, Paltiwin, Roslyn.
Steamtog Paltip, Hazard, Winnington, Del.
The bark Jas Primrose, McKny, which arrived 30th ult from
Matanzas, was 10 days N of Hasteras with strong NE winds.

SAILED. Steamship Arizona, Aspinwali.
From Quarantine—Barks Burgomeister Muller, Liverpoof; autine, Stettin; Isaac Rich, Havana. Wind at sunset S, very light. For additional Shipping News see Ninth Page.

MISCELLANEOUS. A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN all legalized lotteries.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway; after May L. No. 200 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS. A NEW AND TERRIBLE PHASE OF THE TRAGED and highly wrought story of THE WHITE WIDOW;

BATTLING POR THE INHERITANCE, PERCY E. ST. JOHN,
is presented in the chapters to be published in the
SUNDAY MERCURY OF TO-MORROW.
Mr. Ponsonby, prestrated for a time by the fate of her husband, recovers, and starts up in the character of a determined
avenger. Rumors of the murder reach London, and a noted
detective hastons to the acene. He is soon on the
and follows it up with the asgacity and pertinacity of the
sizuth-hound. It points to the tipsy Camp and also to the
beautiful and fierce Carlotta Ponsonby, the victimits consin.
With the quiet skill peculiar to his tribe the officer begins to
unravel the tangled skeln of conflicting testimony. Important
developments occur at

with the increase of the incre

ble, after having once commenced, to lay aside with indifference.

The extra edition of the SUNDAY MERCURY usually taked when a new serial is introduced in its column, fell far, short of satis/ying the public demand on Sunday last, and the orders received during the week will call for an addition of several thousands of copies to the edition of that date.

For the benefit of those who were disappointed last week, an abstract of the chapters of the romance already published will be given in the SU DAY MERCURY of tomorrow. A giance over the abridgment thus prepared will put the reader in possession of an that is material in the published instalment, and enable hum to take up the next with a full understanding of all that has preceded it.

Besides the new story many striking and attractive features will characterize to-morrow's issue of the PEOPLE'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

Graphic sketches of the incidents and a full report of the arguments in the serio-comie drama now being enacted in the Senate Chamber at Washington. Special telegraphic correspondence from every point of Interest within the electrons and the most comprehensive compend of the

ber for May 3.

The fact that the SUNDAY MERCURY combines the specialities of the other leading newspapers of the day in addition to its own, and that it there are reaches every class, trade and profession in the land, renders it a UNIVERSAL ADVERTISING MEDIUM, to which all who have anything to buy or sell, to propose or ask, to explain or deny, or piace for any reason conspicuously before the whole public, find it convenient and profitable to resort. No extraneous efforts are made to draw patronage to the business columns. It needs

before the whole public, find it convenient and prontable to tresort. No extraneous efforts are made to draw paironage to the business columns. It needs

NO DECOYS
in the shape of hired drummers to besiege stores and offices and warehouses in search of advertising favors. All such degrading trickery and pauper solicitation it leaves to miserable abortions of the press which could not exist from week to week without them. As

THE FIRST WEEKLY IN AMERICA
it relies solely upon its merits as a cowspaper for business support, and is rewarded for its energy and independence by a degree of prosperity which its brainless, lifecess, newsless, would-be competitors can neither achieve nor comprehend. Hours after their meagre editions have left the press cellars on Saturday night the composing and editorial rooms of the GREAT SUNDAY NeWSPAPER
are a blaze of light, and its reporters are bringing in and revising their reports from every ward and district of the city. Not until four o'clock of Sunday morning are these local labors completed; and then, as a maie, come in the special lighting despatches from Washington and elewhere, so that it is close upon daylight when the lightning press of the establishment begins to perform its signantic task, throwing off.

eumatism, neuralgia and gout, in the worst stages; uln, king's evil, crystpe as, old ulcers, and the worst of diseases of the blood, great debity, liver compaint, ys, sait rheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by

Hyatt's Life Balsam cured Mr. Joseph McLaughlin of mer-curial scrofula after it had destroyed a part of the nose and eaten holes entirely through the roof of the mouth. He was then (1867) residing in Philipsburg, N. J. The physician had abandened the case, and his friends thought him to a dying state, when his brother advised him to try the Life Balsam, one bottle of which enabled him to leave his bed and come

years, and these are two cases out or a hundred and it has curred.

It is a certain curative for fistula in all curable cases. Principal depot 246 Grand street.

Sold by druggists. \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN Counsellor-at-law, 261 Bro

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—NONsupport, drunkenness or desertion sufficient cause, blicity: no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., 78 Nassau stre A LL DISEASES OF THE FEET CURED WITHOUT A pain by Dr. KIMBELL, successor to Dr. Rice, odice 56 Bowery, over Citizens' Savings Bank; ladies' room No. 45 gentlemen's room No. 3.

A.—CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET—As, eured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, 208 Broadway, corner Fulton street. BillGGS' CURATIVE a reliable remedy. Sold everywhere. By mail &c. and \$1 20. A LL THE NOVELTIES IN ENGLISH, VELVET AND A Brussels Carpets, at greatly reduced prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, 98 Howeys; also impérial, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets at great bargains, from auction: 50,000 yards ingrain Carpets, 60c. to \$1 per yard: floor Officioths at \$6c. to \$1 per yard: floor Officioths at \$6c. to \$1 per yard; 1,000 pieces fancy, white and checked Matting, at 25c. to 50c. per yard by the piece. Look for 99 Howery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

Covington, Ky.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COLshelly college Extra—class 207, May 1, 1868.
20, 56, 33, 25, 80, 73, 34, 8, 61, 2, 39, 54.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS 208, May 1, 1888.
39, 17, 51, 2, 38, 66, 7, 43, 56, 42, 29, 23, 61.
FRANCE, SMITH & CO., Managers.

KENTICKY EXTRA—CLASS 53, May 1, 1868.
11, 6, 52, 4, 48, 42, 17, 73, 68, 53, 51, 18.
12, 2, 4, 62, 25, 45, 61, 16, 46, 19, 56, 33, 56.
MCINTIRE, MCBRIEN & OL., Managers.

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For circulars and information in the above Lotteries address

FOR Circulars and information in the above Lotteries address

Covington, Ky. D.R. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY AT HIS rooms, 32 Rond street, New York, on Tuesday, May 5 from 9.4, M. 1918 P. M., and every Tuesday thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the image with his Respirometer his price is §5. His medicine may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

Venetian Liniment, Pulmonic Life Syrup and Derby Condition Powders. Depot removed to 10 Park place. Depot removed to 10 Park place.

OW PRICES
For China, Glass and Silver Plated Ware.
Decorated Dinner Sets.
Decorated French China Tea Sets.
French China Dinner Sets, 182 nseful pieces.
Practs Granite Dinner Sets, 182 pieces.
White Granite Toilet Sets, 11 pieces.
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 4 pieces.
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces.
Silver Plated Ice Water Pitchers.
Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles.
Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles.

Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles. Also
Chandellers and Gas Pixtures Bronzes, Clocks, Glassware
Ac., Ac., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
488, 490 and and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome street.

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